VOROB'YEV, S.A., prof.; KRUPENINA, A.P., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; LOSHAKOV, V.G., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; VOZNESENSKIY, K.N.; KUDIN, V.I.; KOBLEV, Yu.M.; YEFIMOV, I.T., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; MASANDILOV, E.S., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; NAFTALIYEV, Sh.P., aspirant; PANASYUK, B.A., aspirant

Concentration of crop rotations. Zemledelie 27 no.7:55-70 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya imeni K.A. Timiryazeva (for Vorob'yev, Krupenina, Loshakov). 2. Glavnyy agronom po kormam Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva Tadzhikskoy SSR (for Voznesenskiy). 3. Brestskaya oblastnaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya (for Kudin). 4. Adygeyskaya oblastnaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya (for Koblev). 5. Krasnodarskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Yefimov). 6. Dagestanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Naftaliyev). 7. Ukrainskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya (for Panasyuk).

VOZNESENSKIY, L.

Important potentiality for an increase in labor productivity.
Prof.-tekh.obr. 20 no.10:9-11 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

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VOZNESENSKIY, L.

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Commodity production and the operation of the law of value under socialism. Vop. ekon. no.4:109-122 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Economics)

VOZNESENSKIY, L.

SHUBKINA, I.; GUSEV, P.; VOZNESENSKIY, L.

What prevents the use of modern techniques in the issue of credit. Den. i kred. 15 no.7:44-46 Jl '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Moscow--Bearing industry--Finance)

VOZNESENSKIY, Lev Aleksandrovich; GARSIA, L., red.; KIRSANOVA, I., mlad.
red.; CHEPELEVA, O., tekhn. red.

[Using belles-lettres in teaching economics] Khudozhestvennaia literatura v predpodavanii politicheskoi ekonomii. Izd.2., dop. Moskva, Izd-vo sotsial'no-ekon.lit-ry, 1961. 285 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Economics--Study and teaching)

VOLKOV, Feliks Mikhaylovich; VOZNESENSKIY, Lev Aleksandrovich; TSYPKINA, F.L., red.; YELAGIN, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Communism is born in work; the role of collectives and shock workers of communist labor in the building of communism] Kommunizm rozhdaetsia v trude; o roli dvizheniia kollektivov i udarnikov kommunisticheskogo truda v stroitel'stve kommunizma. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaia Rossiia," 1961. 74 p. (MIRA 14:12)

(Labor and laboring classes)

VOZNESENSKIY, Lev Aleksandrovich; VOLKOV, Feliks Mikhaylovich;
SHVEYTSER, Ye.K., red.; PAVLOVA, A., tekhn. red.

[How to fulfill the work on tests and term papers in economics; aid for the correspondence school students of institutions of higher learning] Kak vypolnit' kontrol'nuiu i kursovuiu raboty po politicheskoi ekonomii; posobie studentam-zaochnikam VUZOV. Moskva, Gosizd-vo "Vysshaia shkola," 1960. 28 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Economics--Study and teaching)

SHIRYAYEV, Yuriy Semenovich; VOZNESENSKIY, L.A., red.; SHVEYTSER, Ye.K., red.izd-va; TITOVA, L.L., tekhn.red.

[Equalizing the general direction of the development of socialist countries] Vyravnivanie obshchei linii razvitiia sotsialisticheskikh stran. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Vysshaia shkola," 1960. 61 p. (MIRA 13:6)

(Communist countries--Economic conditions)

TSAGOLOV, N.A., prof., red.; KHESSIN, N.V., dotsent, red.. Prinimali
uchastiye: SOLODKOV, M.V., dotsent; CHERKOVETS, V.N., kand.ekon.
nauk; VOLKOV, F.M., kand.ekon.nauk; VOZNESENSKIY, L.A., nauchnyy
sotrudnik. GORDEYEVA, L.N., red.; YERMAKOV, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Problems of political economy] Voprosy politicheskoi ekonomii.
Pod red. N.A.TSagolova i N.V.Khessina. Moskva, 1960. 278 p.
(MIRA 13:4)

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(Economics)

KUDRIN, Aleksandr Nikolayevich, prof.; PONOMAREVA, Galina Tarasovna;
VOZNESENSKIY, L.S., red.

[Use of mathematical methods in medicine and pharmacology; a textbook for students, staff physicians, and postgraduates] Primenenie matematicheskikh metodov v meditsine i farmakologii; uchebnoe posobie dlia studentov, ordinatorov i aspirantov. Moskva, 3-i Mosk. med. in-t, 1964. 370 p. (MIRA 19:1)

BANSHCHIKOV, Vasiliy Mikhaylovich; MASLIYEV, Aleksandr Tikhonovich;
ROMANOVA, Irma Semenovna; MOLCHANOV, Georgiy Mikhaylovich;
VOZNESENSKIY, L.S., red.

[Methodological manual for a practical course in psychiatry in the Public Health Faculty of the Medical Institute] Metodicheskoe posobie k prakticheskomu kursu psikhiatrii na sanitarno-gigienicheskom fakul'tete Meditsinskogo instituta. Moskva, Mosk. med. in-t im. I.M. Sechenova, 1965. 75 p. (MIRA 18:12

ISHIMOVA, L.M., prof., red.; KHALEV, Yu.V., red.; LARIONOV, A.S., red.; VOZNESENSKIY, L.S., red.; PIVOVAROV, Yu.P., red.

[Scientific Conference of Students of Medical Institutions of Higher Education of the R.S.F.S.R. on the Problem "Allergy"] Tezisy dokladov Nauchnoi konferentsii studentov meditsinskikh vuzov RSFSR po probleme "Allergiia." Moskva, Glavnoe upr. uchebnymi zavedeniiami, 1962. 74 p. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Nauchnaya konferentsiya studentov meditsinskikh vuzov RSFSR po probleme "Allergiya."

VOZNESENSKIY, N., inzh.; SHCHEPANKEVICH, B., inzh.

Use of plastics for sprinklers. Pozh.delo 8 no.4:23-25 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Plastics) (Fire sprinklers)

Andreyev, A.; BERIYA, L.; BULGANIN, N.; VOZNESENSKIY, N.; VOROSHILOV, K.; KAGANOVICH, L.; KOSYGIN, A.; KUZNETSOV, A.; MALENKOV, G.; MIKOYAN, A.; MOLOTOV, V.; PONOMARENKO, P.; POPOV, G.; SUSLOV, M.; KHRUSHCHEV, N.; SHVERNIK, N.; SHKIRYATOV, M.

Andriev Aleksandrovich Zhdanov; obituary. Vympel 11 no.17:1-4
S '48. (MIRA 12:9)
(Zhdanov, Andrei Aleksandrovich, 1896-1948)

VOZNESENSKIY, N. A.

Russian Economy

DECEASED

see ILC

VOZNESENSKIY, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; **DZAGNIDZE, O.V.**

Water-discharge hydrants for irrigating systems with distributing pipes. Biul. tekh.-ekon. inform. Gos. Nauch.-issl. nauch. i tekh. inform. 17 no.9:64-67 S '64 (MIRA 18:1)

SOV/124-58-8-8792

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 8, p 67 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Voznesenskiy, ~~N.A.~~

TITLE: Basin-bottom Water-guide Sills Used in Tail-water Basin to Improve Flow Conditions Downstream of Regulating Sluices (Donnyye napravlyayushchiye porogi kak sredstvo uluchsheniya rezhima potoka v nizhnem b'yefe shlyuzov-regulyatorov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta gidrotekhn. i melior., 1957, Vol 29, pp 5-22

ABSTRACT: A description is given of laboratory studies made of the tail water of standard two-span regulating structures used on irrigation canals. The discharge rate through the structures ranged from 2 to 10 m^3/sec; the pressure heads prevailing were of the order of 1 - 2 meters; the span widths were 1.25, 1.50, and 2.00 meters; the difference in elevation between the head-water and tail-water levels was of the order of 5 - 50 cm. The model scale employed was 1:8. The experiments showed that extending the depth of the apron does not keep a cross flow from forming when the spans of the structure are performing

Card 1/2

SOV/124-58-8-8792

Basin-bottom Water-guide Sills Used in Tail-water Basin (cont.)

asymmetrically. An improvement in the spillway-flow conditions was achieved by installing water-guide sills on the stilling-pool scour-protection floor or apron. Included are recommendations concerning the spacing of these sills and on suitable dimensions therefor.

V.V. Fandeyev

Card 2/2

VOZNESENSKIY, N.A.

SHAL'NEV, Viktor Grigor'yevich; VOZNESENSKIY, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; SIVAY, A.V., dots., red.; RUDENSKIY, Ya.V., tekhn. red.

[Safety engineering in the cold working of metals under pressure] Tekhnika bezopasnosti pri kholodnoi obrabotke metallov davleniem. Kiev, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1958. 351 p. (MIRA 11:6)

(Metals--Cold working--Safety measures)

VOZNESENSKIY, Nikolay Alekseyevich

Economic results of the U.S.S.R. in 1940 and the plan of national economic development for 1941; report delivered at the eighteenth all-union conference of the C.P.S.U. (B.), February 18, 1941. Moscow, Foreign Languages Publishin House, 1941.

39 p. port.

Translation of: Khozyaystvennyye itogi 1940 goda i plan razvitiya narodnogo khozyoystva S.S.S.R. na 1941 god; doklad na XVIII Vsesoyuznoy Konferentsiya VKP (s) 18 fevralya 1941 goda.

LEVINSKIY, Iosif Viktorovich; **VOSKRESENSKIY**, N.A., retsenzent; **SOROKA**, M.S., redaktor; **LYKHOTA**, M.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Safety manual for operators of electric bridge cranes] Pamiatka po tekhnike bezopasnosti dlia kranovshchika elektricheskogo mostovogo krana. Kiev, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1956. 55 p. (MLRA 9:5)

(Cranes, derricks, etc.--Safety measures)

DASHEVSKIY, Il'ya Isaakovich; ZASLAVSKIY, Simon Shlemovich; VOZNESENSKIY,
N.A., inzhener, retsenzent; SOROKA, M.S., redaktor

[Safety manual for drillers] Pamiatka po tekhnike bezopasnosti dlia
sverlovshchikov. Kiev, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit.
lit-ry, 1956. 45 p. (MIRA 10:1)
(Drilling and boring--Safety measures)

VOZNESENSKIY, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; KALACHOV, V.P., inzhener,
retsenzent; SOROKA, M.S., redaktor; ZALOGIN, N.S., redaktor;
LYKHOTA, M.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Safety instructions for grinders and adjusters of abrasive machine tools] Pamiatka po tekhnike bezopasnosti dlia rabochikh-shlifovshchikov i naladchikov stankov s abrasivnym instrumentom. Kiev, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1955. 52 p.
(Grinding and polishing) (MLRA 8:11)

VOZNESENSKIY, Nikolay Aleksandrovich ; KALACHOV, V.P., retsenzent;
SOROKA, V.S., redaktor; ZALOGIN, N.S., redaktor; LYKHOTA, M.A.
tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Booklet on safety measures for oilers of machinery] Pamiatka po tekhnike bezopasnosti dlia smazchikov oborudovaniia. Kiev, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1955. 44 p.
(Lubrication and lubricants) (MLRA 8:11)

VOZNESENSKIY, NIKOLAY ALEKSEYEVICH

The Economy of the USSR during World War II. Issued in Cooperation with the Russian Translation Program of the American Council of Learned Societies. Washington, Public Affairs Press [1948]

103 p. 27 cm. (Current Soviet Thought Series).

Originally appeared in 1947 under the Title: Voyennaya Ekonomika SSSR V Period Otechestvennoy Voiny.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 11 Vol 12/5 O.R.L. May 59

1090. ANTICOAGULANTS IN THE PROPHYLAXIS AND TREATMENT OF OTOGENIC SINUS THROMBOSIS (Russian text) - Voznesensky N. L. Moscow - VESTN. OTO-RINO-LARING. 1958, 20/5 (48-53) Tables 1

Dicoumarin was employed (0.05-0.1 g. twice a day) in the treatment of 21 patients with perisinuous abscesses, periphlebitides, phlebitides and thromboses of the sigmoid sinus. In all instances, a good therapeutic effect resulted. Untoward reactions were not observed. However, dicoumarin should be used only as an auxiliary measure, coupled with the generally accepted surgical and medicamentous (antibiotics, sulphanilamides) modes of therapy. (XI, 9*)

ZEMTSOV, Grigoriy Mikhaylovich; VOZNESENSKIY, N.L., red.

[X-ray diagnosis of inflammatory diseases of the middle ear] Rentgenodiagnostika vospalitel'nykh zabolevanii srednego ukha. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 92 p.
(MIRA 18:2)

VOZNESENSKIY, N.L.,

Anticoagulants in the prevention and therapy of otogenic sinus thrombosis [with summary in English]. Vest.oto-rin. 20 no.5:48-53 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz kafedry bolezney ukha, gorla, i nosa (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. B.S. Preobrazhenskiy) lechebnogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.

(BISHYDROXYCOUMARIN, therapeutic use
sinus throbosis of otogenic origin (Rus))
(SINUS THROMBOSIS, therapy
bishydroxycoumarin in thrombosis of otogenic origin (Rus))

VOZNESENSKIY, N. L., Cand. Med. Sci., — (diss) "Use of Dicoumarine in the treatment of otogenic sinus thrombosis and the prophylaxis of otogenic sepsis," Moscow, 1961, 15 pp (First Moscow State Medical Institute im. I. M. Sechenov), 300 copies (KL-Supp 9-61, 189)

VOZNESENSKIY, N.L., aspirant

Clinical and experimental data on the problem of the use of dicumarol in otogenic sinus thrombosis and sepsis. Vest.otorin. 23 no.2:33-37 F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

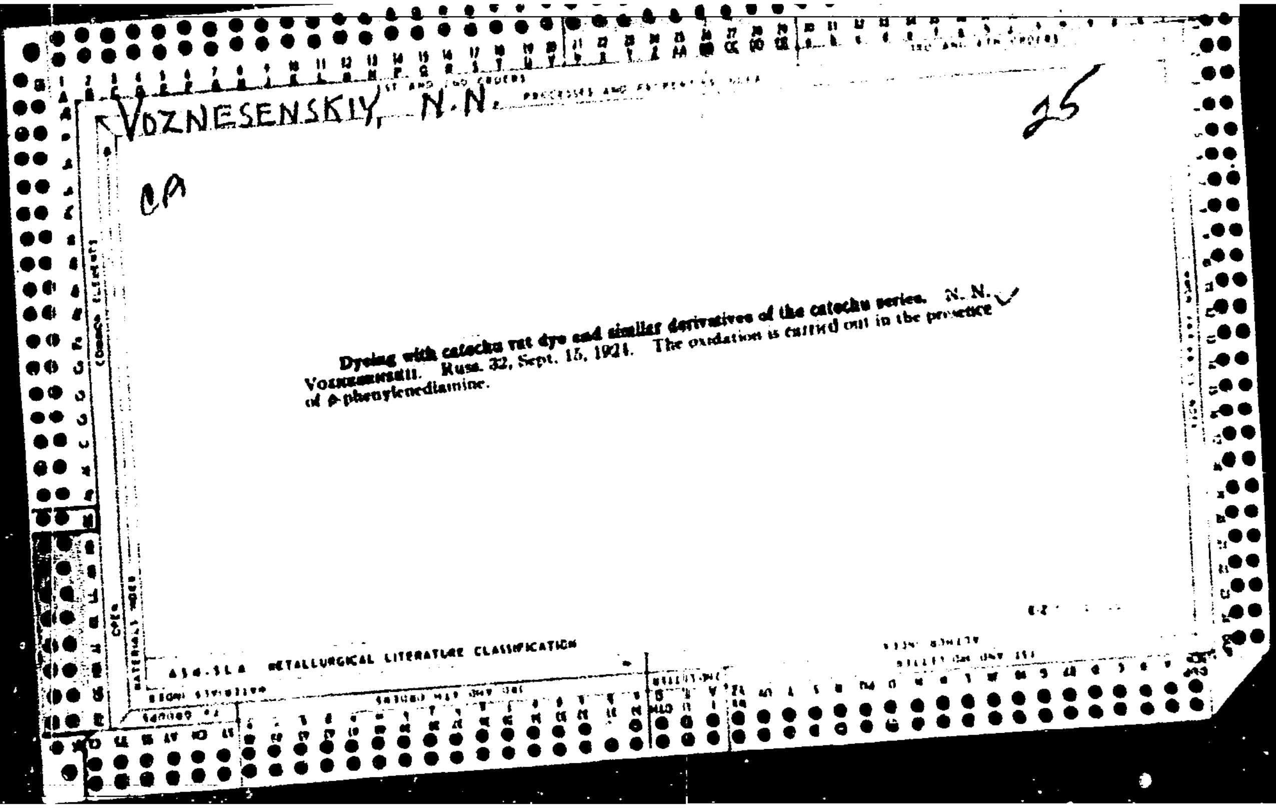
1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, nosa i gorla (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauk prof. B.S. Preobrazhenskiy) lechebnogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.

(THROMBOSIS) (COUMARIN) (EAR—DISEASES)

VOZNESENSKIY, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MARDAKHAYEV, A.A., inzh.

Eliminate organizational causes of accidents in oil-well drilling. Bezop. truda v prom. 7 no.4:1-2 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Oil fields—Safety measures)



VOZNESENSKIY, N.N.

25

CA

Dyeing with catechu vat dye and similar derivatives of the catechu series. N. N. Voznesenskii. Russ. 32, Sept. 15, 1924. The oxidation is carried out in the presence of *p*-phenylenediamine.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

25

CA

Fixing basic dyes on vegetable fibers. N. N. Voznesenskii. Russ. 38,619, Sept. 30, 1934. The dyes are fixed by means of known condensation products of phenols with furaldehyde.

COMMON ELEMENTS

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND GROUPS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1A

25

Dianisidine Blue from β-naphthol. N. N. Voznesenskii and V. N. Kurdyumova. *Khlopchatobumazhnaya Prom.* 6, No. 1-2, 49-50(1936); *Chem. Zentr.* 1937, I, 1281.—By the addn. of up to 75% of saponified castor oil to β-naphthol solns., which should contain no bisulfite and only 88% of the calcd. amt. of NaOH, the color tone is improved. The fastness to light can be increased in the well-known manner by the addn. of Cu salts to the diazonium soln. The corrosive action of the acid soln. on rollers and doctors can be practically eliminated by the addn. of chromate and a mixt. of castor oil, mineral oil and benzene.

W. A. Moore

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

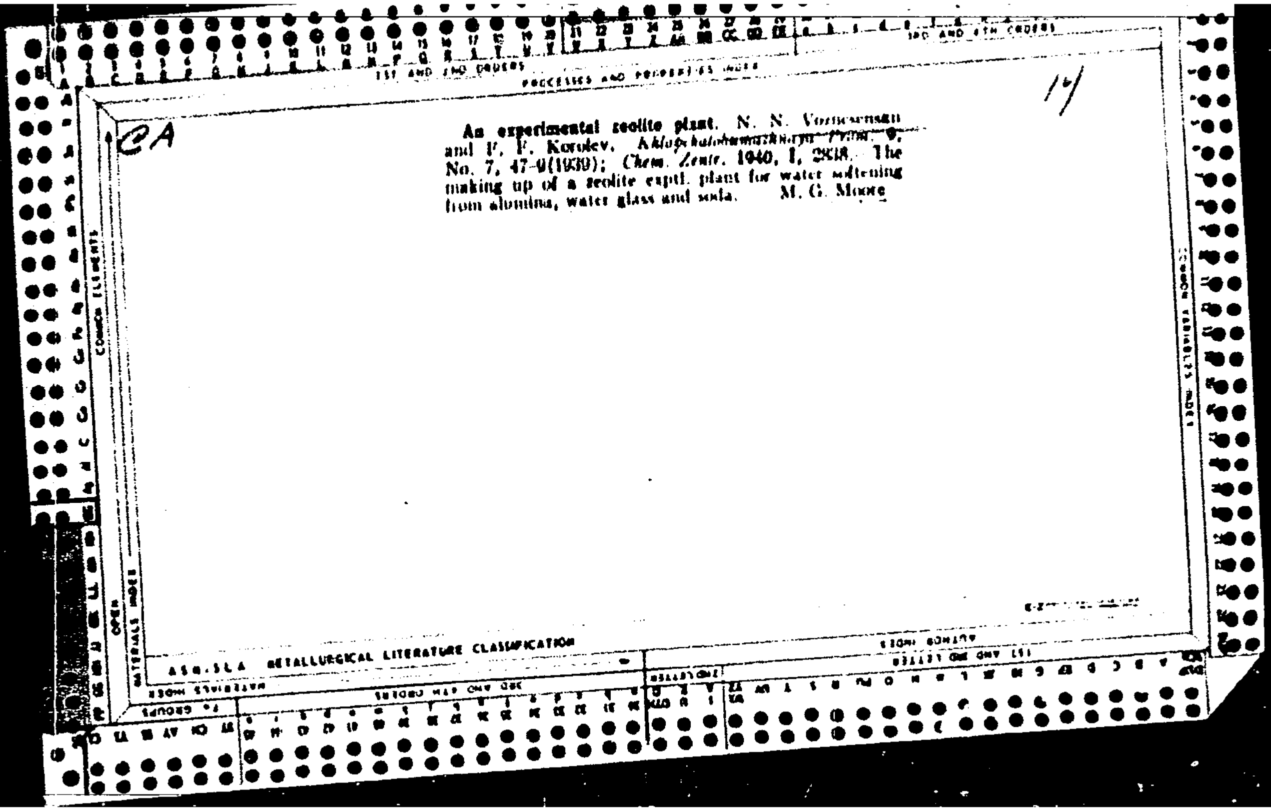
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

25

The lack of fastness of aniline black to perspiration, its causes and their removal. N. N. Voznesenskii, B. I. Izrealson and M. I. Shikhova. *Khlopchatobumazhnaya Prom.* 7, No. 4, 34-6(1937); *Chem. Zentr.* 1937, II, 3233-4.—One cause established for the lack of fastness of this dye to perspiration was the presence of a basic dyestuff of the fuchsin group. The relative amts. of this latter dye can be detd. by extn. of the dyed material with 25% alc. and photometric comparison of the ext. with a fuchsin soln. The formation of this dye during the manuf. of aniline black and hence the chief cause of the lack of fastness of the latter to perspiration is too long evapn. and drying of the dyestuff and cannot be entirely prevented. A 2nd cause of the lack of fastness is the formation of Berlin blue on the fibers. This can be removed by washing. Incomplete oxidation of the aniline black is the 3rd cause enumerated.

M. G. Moore

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION


1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS
COMMON ELEMENTS
OPEN
MATERIALS INDEX
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

14

An experimental zeolite plant. N. N. Voznesenskii and P. F. Korolev. *Khlopchatobumazhnaya Prom.* 9, No. 7, 47-9(1939); *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, I, 2818. The making up of a zeolite exptl. plant for water softening from alumina, water glass and soda. M. G. Moore

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

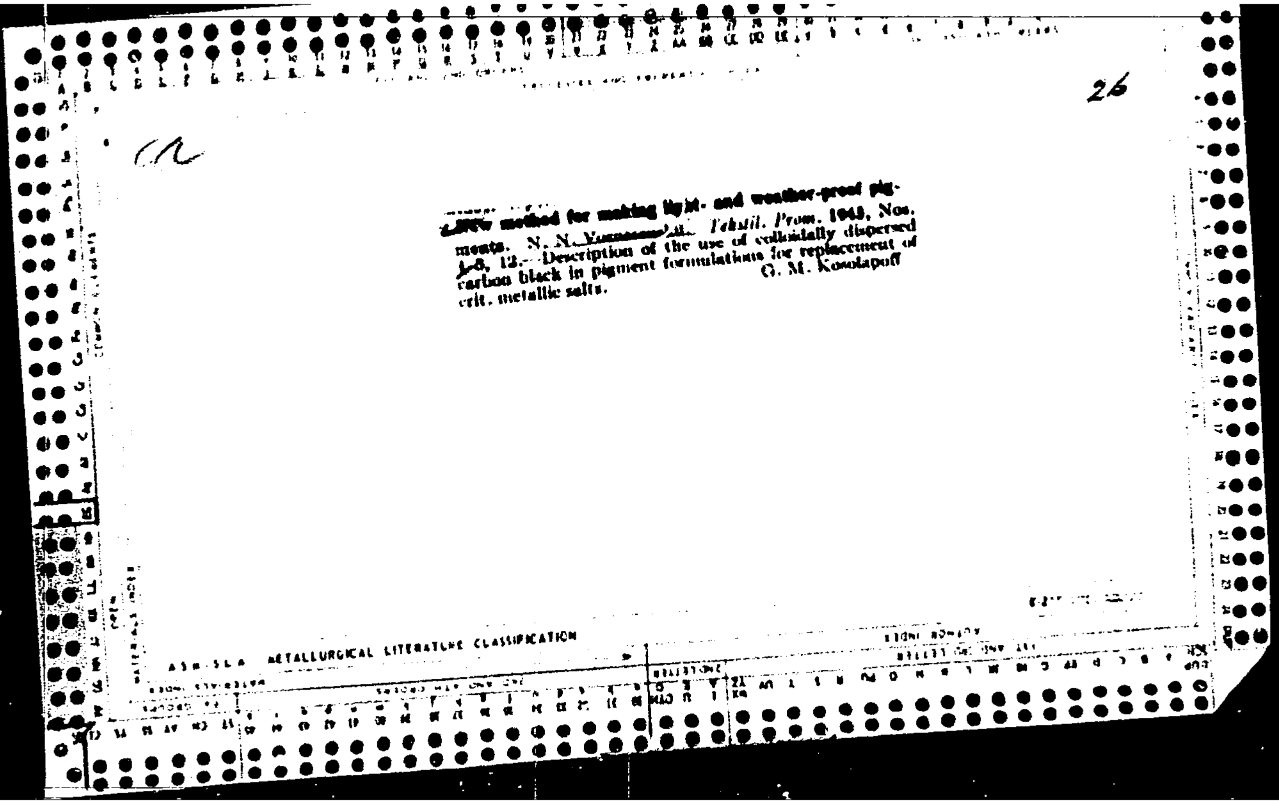
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

CA

25

Determination of optimum quantities of sodium sulfide for sulfur dyeing. N. N. Voznesenskii and N. K. Sokolova. *Tekstil. Prom.* 1943, No. 9, 9-11.—For sulfide detn., the plumbate and the potentiometric methods are preferred to the iodometric. The plumbate method used with $Na_4Fe(CN)_6$ as external indicator is simple and reliable. The Na_2S requirements are different for various S dyes and also depend on whether the dye is a powder or a paste and on the way it was stored. M. Hosch

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



26

New method for making light- and weather-proof pigments. N. N. [illegible]. *Tekstil. Prom.* 1943, Nos. 5-8, 12.—Description of the use of colloidally dispersed carbon black in pigment formulations for replacement of crit. metallic salts. G. M. Kosolapoff

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VOZNESENSKII, N. N.

Rapid methods for testing waterproofing solutions. N. N. Voznesenskii and V. N. Polunina. *Tekstil. Prom.* 3, No. 9, 12-15(1943).—To det. fat acids and paraffin in waterproofing emulsions, heat the emulsion to 70° and transfer 96 ml. of it to a 100-ml. graduated flask. Add 4 ml. of 25% H_2SO_4 and keep at the temp. of boiling H_2O for 1 hr. The fat acids and the paraffin float to the top where their vol. is detd. by the graduation mark. To convert the vol. of the fatty substance into wt. values multiply by 0.77 (this value was arrived at empirically). To det. $FeSO_4$, add to a known vol. excess of a standard Na_2S soln., and titrate back with a standard plumbate soln., with 1% soln. of Na nitroprusside as external indicator. Det. Al by titrating with Na_2HPO_4. To 10 ml. of Al soln. add 5 ml. of 10% AcOH and 5 ml. of 10% NaOH and titrate with a standard Na_2HPO_4 soln. (1% alc. soln. of alizarin red as external indicator). M. Hosch

CA

25

The fixation of direct dyes by fixing agent D.Ts.U. V. N. Voznesenskii. *Tekstil. Prom.* 7, No. 6, 23-6 (1947). The AcOH salt of the condensation product of dicyanodiamide with formalin (agent D.Ts.U.) is a colloidal electrolyte which reacts with acid-reacting dyes to give insol. ppts. The action is quant. and stoichiometric and does not depend on adsorption. Cf Klyucharev, C.A. 43, 3029g. Marshall Sittig

ANDREYEV, Mikhail Aleksandrovich; VOZNESENSKIY, N.N., retsenzent; PETROVA, P.I., retsenzent; POLYAK, T.B., redaktor; LIOZHOV, A.G., redaktor; POPOVA, T.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Organization and planning of finishing work in the cotton industry] Organizatsiia i planirovanie otdelochnogo proizvodstva khlopchatobumazhnoi p romyshlennosti. Pod red. T.B.Poliaka. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo Ministerstva legkoi promyshl. SSSR, 1956. 303 p. (MIRA 10:3)
(Cotton finishing)

VOZNESENSKIY, N.N.

KON'KOV, P.I.; ANOKHINA, A.N.

A book which helps improve the quality of fabrics ("Testing the quality of crude and finished fabrics" N.N.Voznesenskii. Reviewed by P.I. Kon'kov, A.N.Anokhina). Tekst. prom. 15 no.5:48-49 My '55. (MIRA 8:6)

1. Zaveduyushchiy proizvodstvom Vtoroy sittsenabivnoy fabriki (for Kon'kov) 2. Zaveduyushchaya nauchno-tekhnicheskoy bibliotekoy (for Anokhina)
(Textile fabrics--Testing) (Voznesenskii, N.N.)

VOZNESENSKIY, N.N., dotsent; ZHOLOBOVA, V.S., diplomnitsa

Some properties of Soviet make active dyes. Tekst. prom. 25 no.12: 54-57 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.

VOZNESENSKIY, N.N.

Measuring small concentrations of radioactive substances. Trudy GGI no.115:139-143 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, N.A., prof.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, D.N.; VOZNESENSKIY, N.N.;
GRANOVSKAYA, I.M., red.; SUDAK, D.M., tekhn.red.

[Textile fabrics] Tovary tekstil'nye. Pod obshchei red. N.A.
Arkhangel'skogo. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo torg.lit-ry, 1959. 519 p.
(MIRA 13:3)

(Textile industry)

VOZNESENSKIY, N.N.

SADOV, F.I., prof.; VOZNESENSKIY, N.N., dots.

Best conditions of staple fabric printing with diazol blue O.
Tekst.prom. 17 no.12:31-34 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Dyes and dyeing--Cotton)
(Azo dyes) (Textile printing)

VOZNESENSKIY, Nikolay Petrovich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; ZAYCHIK, Gertsel' Il'ich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; KOGAN, Yu.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots., retsenzent; BABUSHKIN, I.N., red.; PITERMAN, Ye.L., red. izd-va; GORYUNOVA, L.K., red.izd-va; SHITS, V.P., tekhn.red.

[Logging tractors and trucks] Lesovoznye traktory i avtomobili. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat. Pt.1. [Heavy machinery] Tiagovye mashiny. 1958. 439 p. (MIRA 11:6)

(Tractors) (Motortrucks)

SEROV, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, dotsent; SANYUKEVICH, Nikolay Andreyevich, starshiy prepodavatel'; BYTSKO, Vladimir Aleksandrovich, assistent; VOLGIN, Vitaliy Pavlovich, assistent; NIKIFOROV, Vasiliy Maksimovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; VOZNESENSKIY, N.P., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KISHINSKIY, M.I., red.; PITERMAN, Ye.L., red. izd-va; KARASIK, N.P., tekhn.red.

[Use of machinery in logging camps] Ekspluatatsiia mashin v lesozagotovitel'nykh predpriiatiiakh. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1959. 280 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Kafedra "Tyagovyye mashiny" Moskovskogo lesotekhnicheskogo instituta (for Servo, Sanyukevich, Bytsko, Volgin, Nikiforov).
(Logging--Machinery)

VOZNESENSKIY, N. P. Doc Tech Sci

Dissertation: "Investigation of Certain Regularities in the Gasification Process and Development of the Parameters Which Determine the Constructional Dimensions of Transport Gas Generators." 13/11/50

Inst of Mineral Fuels, Acad Sci USSR

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

VOZNESENSKIY, N.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Adapting the engine of the "Belarus" tractor for operation with condensed fuels. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. 33 no.4:17-19 Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

(Tractors—Fuel systems)

CA VOZNESENSKIY, N P.

The structure of the boundary layer in the burning of solid fuel. N. P. Voznesenskii and A. B. Chernyshev. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 77, 433-4(1951).—The combustion of charcoal particles was subjected to motion picture studies under a 250-fold magnification. When burning was carried out in a gaseous stream of velocity = 3 m./sec., the combustion formed an ash layer 0.2-0.3 mm. thick on surfaces parallel to the stream. Perpendicular to the stream the ash layer was 0.03-0.04 mm. thick in some regions corresponding to "dead gas" zones and 0.2 mm. or more elsewhere. The existence of such "dead gas" zones emphasizes the importance of the structure of the boundary layer in the combustion of solid fuels.

H. K. Livingston

VOZNESENSKIY, N.P., dotsent

Climatological characteristics of the industrial district of Ryshkovo. Sbor. trud. Kursk. gos. med. inst. no.13:65-70 '58. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kafedry fiziki (zav. - dotsent N.P.Voznesenskiy) Kurskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(RYSHKOVO—CLIMATE)

VOZNESENSKIY, N.P., Dr.

Gas Producers

Examining the operation of a gas-generator tank of a motor vehicle. Avt.trakt.prom., No. 6, 1952.

MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, OCTOBER 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

VOZNESENS'KIY, O.N.

Origin of mysterious forms of microrelief on surfaces of Rhipheus sandstone strata. Geol.zhur. 16 no.1:69-72 '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Geology, Stratigraphic)

L 05068-67 EWT(m) JR/GD

ACC NR: AT6027934 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0175/0183

AUTHOR: Voznesenskiy, R. M.; Gushchina, N. A.; Pokrovskiy, Yu. N.; Sergeyev, Yu. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: Radiation heating of the screen for the thermal shield in the TES-3 reactor vessel 14 14

SOURCE: Voprosy fiziki zashchity reaktorov (Problems in physics of reactor shielding); sbornik statey, no. 2. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1966, 175-183

TOPIC TAGS: reactor shielding, heating, atomic energy plant equipment

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss experimental data on radiation heating of the thermal shield in the pressure vessel of the water-water reactor used in the 1500 kw TES-3 atomic electric power station. Chromel-alumel thermocouples were used for measuring the temperature of the screen in the thermal shield. The thermocouple emf was potentiometrically registered. Curves are given showing heat release in the screen as a function of thickness. A maximum density of total heat release of 9.9 w/cm^3 is observed on the inner surface of the screen. Formulas are derived for determining the temperature distribution in the screen and curves are given showing the temperature difference in the screen and on its inner surface for various reactor power levels. A comparison of theoretical and experimental results shows satisfactory areement in spite of several sources of error. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table, 5 formulas.

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 12Jan66/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

BOGDANOV, M.; BEREL'SON, A.; VOLKOV, V.; VOZNESENSKIY, S.; ZELENUKHIN, S.; IOFE, N.; KORENEV, P.; KRIVINSKAYA, I.; KULAGIN, M.; MARSAVIN, M.; MINAKOVA, P.; POPOVA, M.; SUKHNEV, S.; SHTAL'TOVNYY, A.; FALEYEVA, L. FEOKTISTOV, P.; CHULANOVA, M.; YATSYNIN, N.

Obituary. Ptitsevodstvo 9 no.2:48 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Shutov, Nikolai Ivanovich, d. 1958)

VOZNESENSKIJ, Sergej Borisovic [Voznesenskiy, Sergey Borisovich], inz. CSc.

Some problems of behavior of aluminum alloys used as structural material. Stav cas 12 no.2:123-130 '64.

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, Montazhspetsstroy, Moskva.

SOV/110-58-7-1/21

AUTHOR: Voznesenskiy, S.D., Engineer, Smirnitskaya, V.P., Engineer, and Shishkin, S.V., Engineer

TITLE: New Arc-Resisting Moulding Materials (Novyye dugostoykiye pressmaterialy)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1958, Nr 7, pp 1-6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The range of plastics for electrical purposes available to industry remains limited and there is particular need of arc-resisting plastics, which are often required to have high mechanical strength and to withstand moisture and heat. Besides asbestos cement products, which have poor insulating properties and low moisture-resistance, extensive use is made of moulded materials based on melamine-urea-formaldehyde resins filled with fine-grained asbestos and talc or long-grained asbestos, such as plastics VEI-11 and VEI-12. Material VEI-11 is pressed cold and shows poor mechanical strength; VEI-12, which is moulded hot, has good impact strength but poor moisture-resistance. In storage both materials soon deteriorate and become unsuitable for moulding. Other amino-plastics are K-78-51, and K-77-51, which is of similar composition. They are based on modified melamine-formaldehyde

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resin filled with short-grained asbestos with a small quantity of organic filler. These materials are good for instruments and some other parts but have little resistance to arcing. Materials based on silicones with mineral fillings have been developed recently, and include KMK-218 and K-41-5, which are produced in small quantities and are expensive.. In 1956 the Scientific Research Institute for Plastics developed arc-resisting materials grades MFK-20 (melamine-formaldehyde silicone) and MMF-55 (melamine-urea-formaldehyde). They are much better than VEI-11 & 12 in general properties and have greater arc-resistance than other urea-melamine materials, including K-78-51 and K-77-51. In developing these resins it was found that the defects of previous resins based on trimethylamine result from the fact that during the processes of polycondensation and hardening these materials generate considerable quantities of volatiles, including formaldehyde and water. The combined melamine silicone resins used in material MFK-20 improved the water-resistance, stability and moulding properties and gave high arc- and heat-resistance.

Card 2/6 The laboratories of the Scientific Research Institute of the

Electrotechnical Industry investigated the properties of plastics MFK-20, MMF-55 and KMK-218 compared with those of available plastics. Technological tests on mouldings were mostly made on arc-suppression chambers of d.c. contactors The moulding properties of the materials examined are given in Table 1 and arc-resistance data in Table 2. The resistance of the materials to arcing was determined with a.c. at 6 - 10 kV with a distance between electrodes of 8 mm and with currents of up to 30 mA. The results show that the best in this respect is KMK-218 and the worst K-78-51. The insulating properties of the materials were determined in moist conditions and also after cyclic heating and wetting. The cycling tests consisted of three cycles with a total duration of 45 days. Each cycle included 10 days thermal ageing with subsequent wetting in a moisture chamber for 5 days. During thermal ageing plastics MMF-55, MFK-20 and K-78-51 were heated to 150°C and plastics KMK-218 and K-41-5 to 200°C. The test results are given in Tables 3 & 4, from which it will be seen that only material K-78-51 retains good insulating properties after exposure to moisture. The moisture-resistance was improved by 30 days thermal ageing, which apparently did not damage the materials. In addition to using electrical tests for the purpose, resistance to moisture was assessed by the amount of water absorbed by standard rods immersed for 10 days and weighed from time to time. The test results are plotted in Fig 2. The best material was K-78-51 and the worst MMF-55 and VEI-12. Technological tests on materials MFK-20 MMF-55 KMK-218 and VEI-12 were made by the Apparatus Division of the Scientific Research Institute of the Electrotechnical Industry using closed arc-suppression chambers of a single-pole d.c. contactor type KV-422 with a rated current of 200 A and voltage of 330 V. The arc is emitted through long gaps 1 mm wide. The following tests were made: verification of interruption capacity; determination of length of arc; checking of resistance to moisture. To verify the interruption capacity, the contactor was used to make and break five times rated current fifty times with a ten second interval, and then ten times rated current with a voltage of 320 V on the open contacts. The load consisted of inductance and active resistance. Examination after the tests showed all the contactors to be in satisfactory condition and fit for further use. The order of resistance to charring, starting with the best, is KMK-218, MMF-55, MFK-20 and VEI-12. The method of measuring the arc length is explained and the results are given. The resistance to moisture was determined in a humidity chamber with 95-98% humidity at 20°C for 30 days. The insulation resistance between the bolts of the fixed contacts was measured before and after exposure. The results are given in Fig. 3, from which it will be seen that materials KMK-218, MFK-20, and MMF-55 were of good resistance to moisture whilst material VEI-12 deteriorates rapidly even when impregnated with paraffin wax. The following conclusions are drawn. The material that best resists arcing and heat is KMK-218, which also has good resistance to moisture and good moulding properties. It is, however, of low mechanical strength, scarce and expensive. Material K-41-5 is of higher impact strength and has good resistance to arcs and moisture but is very expensive, scarce and difficult to manufacture. Material K-78-51 has the best insulating properties and moisture resistance and good moulding properties. However, it can only be used where good resistance to arcing is not required. The newly-developed materials MFK-20 and MMF-55 are better than VEI-11 & 12 in respect of resistance to arcs and heat and stability of moulding properties on storage. MFK-20 is also of better water resistance and is recommended for use in the manufacture of arc-suppression chambers for d.c. contactors for rated currents up to 200 amps, although it costs about twice as much as VEI-12. Material MMF-55 requires a little more development but is recommended for arc-suppression chambers of a.c. contactors in place of VEI-11. There are 5 tables and 3 figures.

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SUBMITTED: March 19, 1958.

1. Plastics--Development 2. Plastics--Physical properties

VOZNESENSKIY, S.D.

Piedmontite schists from the left bank of the Khemchik in western Tuva. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 90 no.3:345-348 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Tuva Autonomous Province--Piedmontite)
(Tuva Autonomous Province--Schists)

BONDARCHUK, A.L.; YEFREMOV, L.A.; VOZNESENSKIY, S.G.

Quality of poles for communication lines and increasing their durability. Vest.sviazi 14 no.1:32 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Starshiy bukhgalter Mlynovskoy kontory svyazi Rovenskoy oblasti (for Bondarchuk). 2. Nachal'nik Berislavskogo LTU Khersonskoy oblasti (for Yefremov). 3. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Zavolzhskogo LTU Saratovskoy oblasti (for Voznesenskiy). (Telegraph lines)

VOZDVIZHENSKIY, S.I., kand. med. nauk; KONDRASHIN, N.I., kand. med. nauk; DERZHAVIN, V.M., kand. med. nauk

Esophageal perforation in children and its treatment. Vest. oto-rin. 25 no.2:70-75 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz kliniki detskoy khirurgii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. S.D. Ternovskiy [deceased]) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova na baze bol'nitsy imeni N.F. Filatova, Moskva.

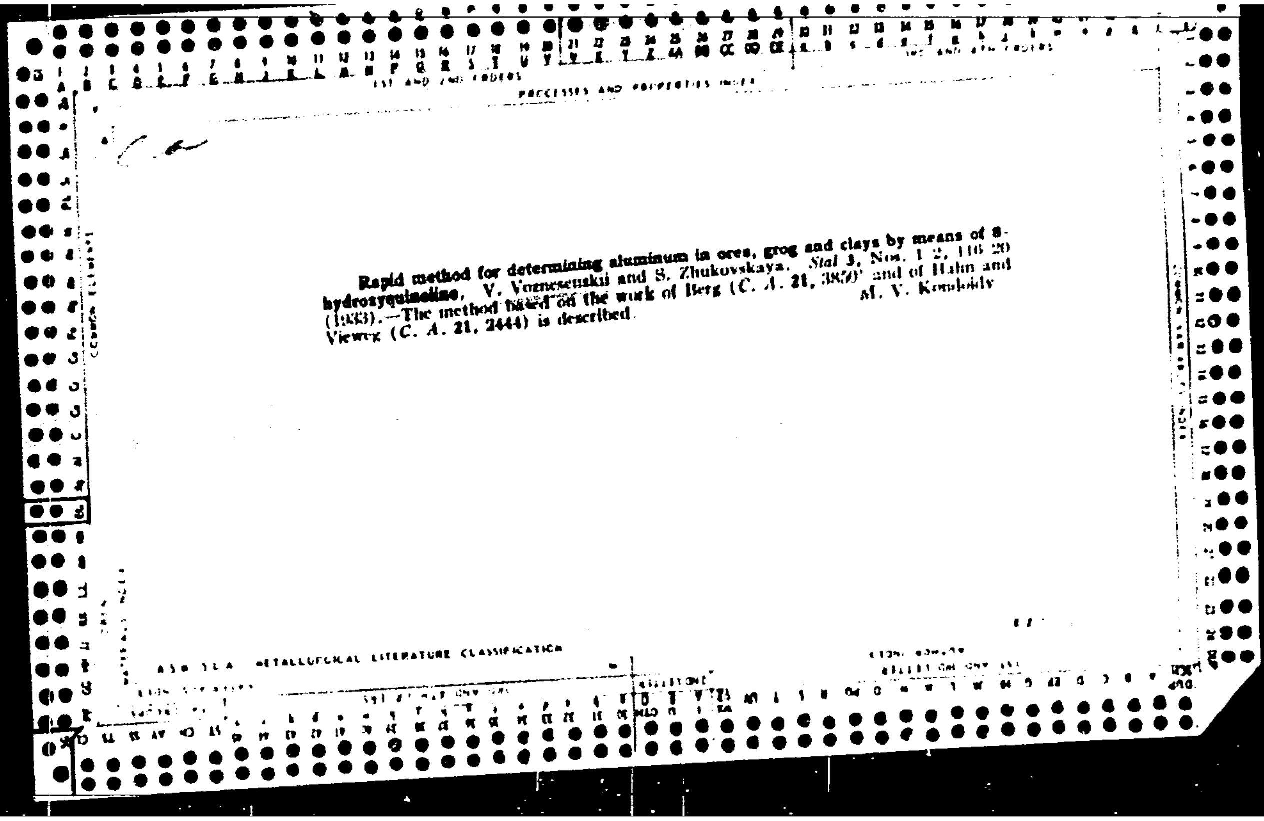
VOZDVIZHENSKIY, S.I.

True cyst of the liver in a 3-month-old infant. Pediatriia 39 no.5: 75-77 S-O '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz kliniki detskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. S.D.Ternovskiy) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina na baze bol'nitsy imeni N.F.Filatova (glavnyy vrach M.N.Kalugina)
(LIVER, cysts,
in inf. (Rus))

VOZNESENSKIY, S. V.

Concerning G.I. Tenet's paper. Geod. i kart. no.6:46-47 Je '57.
(MIRA 10:8)
(Topographical surveying)
(Photographic interpretation)



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Rapid method for determining aluminum in ores, grog and clays by means of 8-hydroxyquinoline. V. Voznesenskii and S. Zhukovskaya. *Stal* 3, Nos. 1-2, 116-20 (1933).—The method based on the work of Berg (*C. A.* 21, 3870) and of Hahn and Vieweg (*C. A.* 21, 2444) is described. M. V. Kondoidy

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VOZNESENSKIY, V.; MARTYNOV, V.; NAZARENKO, V.; TSIRKEL', N.;FORSIKOV,O., red.; STEBLYANKO, T., tekhn. red.

[Heroic work on the "Temizhbekskii" State Farm]Podvig v "Temizhbekskom." Stavropol', Stavropol'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 65 p. (MIRA 15:11)

(State farms)

L 08554-67 EWT(1) RO/JK

ACC NR: AP6031077 SOURCE CODE: UR/0017/66/000/009/0028/0028

40

34

AUTHOR: Voznesenskiy, V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Individual means of protection [Protection against CBR agents]

SOURCE: Voyennyye znaniya, no. 9, 1966, 28 and back cover facing page 46

TOPIC TAGS: biological protective mask, nuclear protective mask, gas mask, civil defense, CBR protective equipment, respirator, CBR protective clothing/GP-4u protective mask, U-2K respirator

ABSTRACT: Individual protective measures for use against CBR agents are described and illustrated. Protective masks are the primary means of providing protection against air contamination. The GP-4u protective mask, designed for use by civil defense personnel and the adult civilian population, comes in three sizes and should be well fitted. The DP-6 and DP-6m protective masks are designed specifically for children from 1 1/2 to 14 years of age. The fitting, assembly, maintenance, and use of protective masks should be learned from instructors. In addition to protective masks, there are antidust respirators of various types which normally cover half of the face and are widely used in industry. The

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L 08554-67

ACC NR: AP6031077

26-6

following types of respirators are produced for industry: RPP-57, PRB-5, F-46, U-2K, "Lepestok," and others. Such respirators as the U-2K can be used repeatedly; others, such as the "Lepestok," must be discarded after use. In case protective masks are not available, the PTM-1 antidust cloth mask can be used for providing protection against radioactive dust. Special protective clothing for use by civil defense personnel includes the following items: overalls (or two-piece suit) in combination with rubber boots and gloves, the L-1 light-weight protective suit, a protective cloak in combination with protective stockings and gloves, and ZFO protective filtering clothing. Conventional clothing, if necessary, can be adapted to provide protection against radioactive dust and biological agents, and after special treatment it can protect against poisonous fumes. The OP-7 and OP-10 washing agents dissolved in water and soap-oil emulsions (using mineral or vegetable oil) are recommended for the impregnation of clothing. One set of clothing requires about 2.5 l of solution. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

[W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 06,15,05/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

SOV/97-58-8-9/13

AUTHORS: Voronko, Ye.A., Mints, V.B. and Voznesenskiy, V.A., Engineers

TITLE: Investigations of Deformation, Crack Formation and Elastic Properties of Shell Concrete (Issledovaniya deformativnosti, treshchinostoykosti i uprugikh svoystv armotsementa)

PERIODICAL: Beton i Zhelezobeton, 1958, Nr 8, pp 308 - 311 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Shell concrete could be used for making various facing slabs. The shell concrete is actually a slab formed from fine-concrete mix reinforced with steel mesh. In 1957, a covered market place was constructed using spherical "shell concrete" slabs spanning 15 m. The All-Soviet Institute Orgenergostroy designed spherical shape shell concrete slabs spanning 12 m, and also slabs for warehouses and other buildings spanning 24 m. Various tests were carried out to ascertain the physical and mechanical properties of these concrete slabs by the factory for pre-cast reinforced concrete of the Kuybyshevgidrostroy. The test samples were 1 200 x 475 mm in plan and 10 cm thick. Altogether, 30 various testing samples were investigated, ranging in thickness from 8 - 16 mm reinforced with

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SOV/97-58-8-9/13

Investigations of Deformation, Crack Formation and Elastic Properties of Shell Concrete

300 - 500 kg/m^3 of shell concrete. Portland cement Mark 500 was used for these tests. 1 000 kg cement/m^3 of sand was used and the water/cement ratio was 0.24-0.3 (GOST 3100-51). Woven steel mesh was used as a reinforcement. The wires were of 0.7, 1.2 and 2.4 mm in diameter and the mesh squares 8 x 8 mm. The average strength of the mesh is 36 kg/mm^2. Slabs were cast into metal moulds and the consolidation of the concrete was carried out by vibrator I-7 for a period of 3 to 4 minutes, after which the surface was trowelled by cement grout. Some of the testing samples were cured for 8 hours at a temperature of 55 - 60 °C and some were hardened under normal conditions. From the mechanical properties of the shell-concrete, the tensile limit of elasticity in bending was determined. The test sample was loaded by four forces and the experiments were carried out in a specially prepared rig consisting of a load-bearing frame on which were placed cross pieces, with supporting shafts, which transmit the loads. The loading on the specimen was achieved with heavy rollers connected by

Card2/4

Investigations of Deformation, Crack Formation and Elastic Properties of Shell Concrete

a system of wires and pulleys to the loading arm. Loading was carried out by equal steps causing a stress of 10 - 12 kg/cm^2 up to a total stress of 200 kg/cm^2, after which the step was increased to three times its previous size. Each step was held for 10 minutes when loading and 15 minutes when unloading. The specimen was examined and measurement made of the width of the cracks at each stage in the zone between the extreme supports. In accordance with the assumption of Professor Nervi that concrete reinforced with thin steel mesh in a quantity of 400/500 kg/m^3 behaves as a homogeneous material, all calculations were made by methods of formulae developed for such materials. The relation between the deflection and the load is linear in the first stages of the experiment, showing that the material is still in the elastic regime. From the deflection, the modulus of elasticity can be derived. The modulus at certain limiting stresses remains constant, which confirms that shell-concrete, as a homogeneous material, behaves elastically for stresses which in certain

SOV/97-58-8-9/13

Investigations of Deformation, Crack Formation and Elastic Properties of Shell Concrete

cases can reach 150 kg/cm^2. Moreover, the region of constant modulus increases as its absolute value decreases. The modulus of elasticity increases as the diameter of the reinforcing wire decreases. These deductions can aid in the choice of shell-concrete for the building under consideration. Thus, for example, for structures where rigidity and stability are the criteria, a high modulus shell-concrete must be used reinforced with thin steel mesh. The relation between the width of the crack and the stress is also discussed in detail. Initially, the cracks develop slowly but later new cracks appear while the earlier ones do not grow wider. Shell-concrete is highly stable to crack formation. The cracks develop parallel to each other transversely to the reinforcing wire at a distance one from the other equal to that between the wires of the mesh. Shell-concrete is more elastic than ferro-concrete. There are 6 figures and 2 tables.

Card 4/4

VOZNESENSKIY, Vitaliy Anatol'yevich, inzh.; ANTONOVA, N.N., inzh., red.

[Device for determining the placement adaptability and cohesion qualities of mixes during the manufacture of mesh-reinforced concrete] Pribor dlia opredeleniia udoboukladyvaemosti i sviaznosti smesi pri proizvodstve armotsementa. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 21 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu.

VOZNESENSKIY, V.A.

Planning of an experiment on the technology of fine-grained concrete. Zav.lab. 30 no.3:337-339 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kishinevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

KOVYNEV, M.V., inzh.; ZELICHENOK, B.Yu., inzh.; GERTSEV, A.I., inzh.;
VOZNESENSKIY, V.A., inzh.

Optimum amount of slab reduction in stands with 2800 vertical roll mills. Stal' 23 no.6:529-530 Je '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Orsko-Khalilovskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.

KOPYRIN, I. A.; BYALYY, L. A.; OSTROUKHOV, M. Ya.; VOZNESENSKIY, V. A.;
KUDRYAVTSEV, A. V.; PLASTININ, B. G.

Investigating the gas dynamics of the blast furnace process with use of helium. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 5 no.12: 29-40 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii i Orsko-Khalilovskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.

(Blast furnaces—Models) (Gas dynamics)

ANDRIANOV, G. Ya.; VOZNESENSKIY, V. A.; KAMISHAN, A. N.; KOMISSAROV, L. A.;
KUZMICHEVA, V. A.; LUNIN, G. L.; SEMENOV, V. N.; KHALIZEV, V. I.

"Study of the Physical Properties of the Core of the Voronezh Atomic Power station Using Critical Assemblies."

Report presented at the IAEA Symposium on Exponential and Critical Experiments, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 2-6 Sep 63.

VOZNESENSKIY, V.D.

OVHANYAN, Surik Vartanovich; POLTAVSKIY, M.A., otvetstvennyy redaktor; VOZNESENSKIY, V.D., redaktor izdatel'stva; NOVIKOVA, S.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The rise of the workers' movement in Austria (1905-1906)] Pod"em rabochego dvizheniia v Avstrii (1905-1906 gg.) Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1957. 244 p. (MIRA 10:4)
(Austria--Labor and laboring classes)

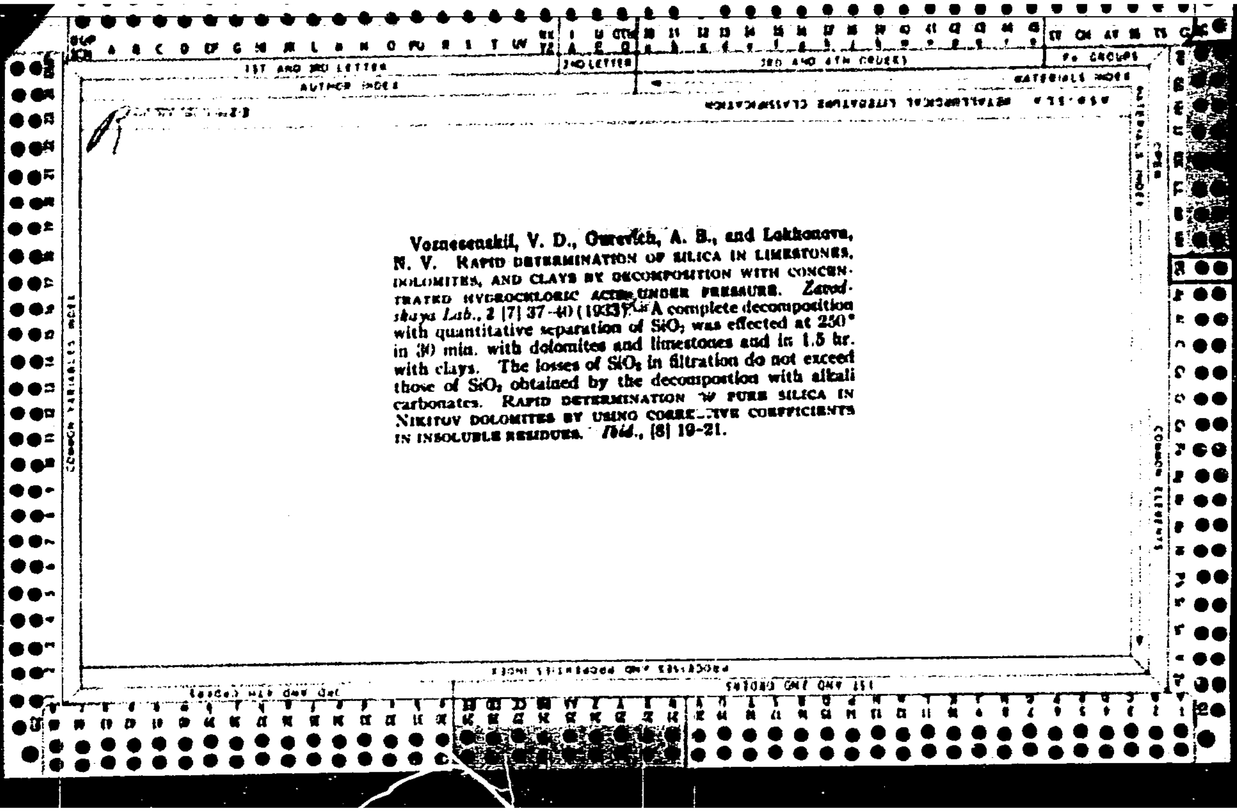
VOZNESENSKIY, V.D., inzhener (Moskva)

Multiple-point welding press. Stroi.pred.neft.prom.1 no.6:12-15 Ag '56. (MIRA 9:9)
(Welding) (reinforced concrete construction)

VOZNESENSKII, V. D.

6

Voznesenskii, V. D., Gurevich, A. B., and Lokhonova, N. V. RAPID DETERMINATION OF SILICA IN LIMESTONES, DOLOMITES, AND CLAYS BY DECOMPOSITION WITH CONCENTRATED HYDROCHLORIC ACID UNDER PRESSURE. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 22 [1] 37-40 (1956). A complete decomposition with quantitative separation of SiO_2 was effected at 250° in 30 min. with dolomites and limestones and in 1.5 hr. with clays. The losses of SiO_2 in filtration do not exceed those of SiO_2 obtained by the decomposition with alkali carbonates. RAPID DETERMINATION OF PURE SILICA IN NIKITOV DOLOMITES BY USING CORRECTIVE COEFFICIENTS IN INSOLUBLE RESIDUES. *Ibid.*, [8] 19-21.


1ST AND 2ND LETTER
AUTHOR INDEX
2ND LETTER
3RD AND 4TH GROUPS
MATERIALS INDEX
Fe GROUPS
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX
COMMON ELEMENTS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
1ST AND 2ND GROUPS

Voznesenskii, V. D., Gurevich, A. B., and Lokhonova, N. V. Rapid determination of silica in limestones, dolomites, and clays by decomposition with concentrated hydrochloric acid under pressure. *Zavodskaya Lab.*, 2 [7] 37-40 (1933). A complete decomposition with quantitative separation of SiO_2 was effected at 250° in 30 min. with dolomites and limestones and in 1.5 hr. with clays. The losses of SiO_2 in filtration do not exceed those of SiO_2 obtained by the decomposition with alkali carbonates. Rapid determination of pure silica in Nikitov dolomites by using corrective coefficients in insoluble residues. *Ibid.*, [8] 19-21.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Technical determination of sulfur in ores. N. F. Shvedov and V. D. Voznesenskii. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 4, 263-7(1935).—It is claimed that the detn. of S by the Johnson method (Chem. Analysis of Special Steels, 1930, 122 (*C. A.* 24, 4734)) can be completed in 30-40 min. by inserting the charged boats into the combustion tube at the working temp. Any possible explosion by the influx of air into the tube in the process of repeated discharging and charging is avoided by an increased rate of the H_2 current. Chas. Blanc

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Ca

1

Rapid determination of silica in limestones, dolomites
and clays by decomposition with concentrated hydro-
chloric acid under pressure. V. D. Voronezhskii, A. B.
Gurevich and N. V. Lokhonova. Zavodskaya Lab. 2,
No. 7, 37-40(1933); cf. V. and G., Stal No. 7-8(1932);
Paul Jannasch, Ber. 24, 273(1891); Z. anorg. Chem. 6,
72(1894).—A complete decompn. with quant. sepn. of
SiO$_2$ was effected at 250° in 20 min. with dolomites and
limestones and in 1.5 hrs. with clays. The losses of SiO$_2$
in filtration do not exceed those of SiO$_2$ obtained by the
decompn. with alkali carbonates. Rapid determination
of pure silica in [illegible] dolomites by using corrective
coefficients in insoluble residues. Ibid. No. 8, 19-21.—
A relation between the percentage of SiO$_2$ in insol. resi-
dues and the total SiO$_2$ in dolomites is intended to afford
a method for the rapid detn. of SiO$_2$, and is proposed for
investigation. Chas. Blanc

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

N.
VOZNESENSKIY, V.D.; GRIGOR'YEVA, M.H.

The ASGK-1 automatic welding head. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.3:23-24 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Electric welding)

ZAKSON, R.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; VOZNESENSKIY, V. D.

Friction welding. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.1:44-45 Ja '59.
(MIRA 12:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Traktorsel'khozmash.
(Welding)

SOV/135-59-10-9/23

18(5)

AUTHORS: Zakson, R.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Voznesenskiy, V.D., Engineer

TITLE: Power and Thermic Parameters of Friction Welding

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 10, pp 21-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors present a report on studies made at the institute NIITRAKTORSEL'KhOZMASh on power, time and thermic parameters of friction welding. The process of friction welding can be separated into three stages: a) grinding the surfaces; b) heating up the ground-in surfaces to the welding temperature; c) upsetting and forging. In the initial stage, the wearing of the component ends is negligible. The general output of rotation

$$N_n = \frac{4\pi Pn}{r_2^2 - r_1^2} \int_{r_1}^{r_2} f_n r^2 dr , \qquad (2)$$

where P is the axial force; r_2 and r_1 are the external and internal radiuses of pipes (for solid sections $r_1 = 0$); f_n is the friction factor

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at the beginning of the process, and n is the number of revolutions. The output in the second basic stage

$$N_o = \frac{2\pi P n}{r_2 - r_1} \int_{r_1}^{r_2} f_o r\,dr \,, \qquad (4)$$

where f_o is the friction factor in this stage. The power demand for friction welding is therefore expressed:

$$W = \int_{t_o}^{t_1} N_n dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} N_o dt, \qquad (5)$$

where $t_1 - t_o$ and $t_2 - t_1$ are the durations of the first and second stage of the process. The specific pressure for the initial stage

$$p_n = \frac{P}{\pi(r_2^2 - r_1^2)} \qquad (1)$$

and for the 2nd stage

$$p_o = \frac{P}{2\pi r(r_2 - r_1)} \,. \qquad (3)$$

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Power and Thermic Parameters of Friction Welding

The table gives the friction factors for the first and second stage for rotation speeds from 200 rpm, 300 rpm and 500 rpm. The heating during friction welding is not even all over the section. At the beginning of the process the temperatures in the other plies are higher, later on the maximum temperature is located in the center. At the end of the process the temperature is equalized all over the section and amounts to 1,000-1,100°C (for steel). According to this fact, the duration of the welding has to be chosen. There are 2 photographs, 2 graphs, 1 oscillogram and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: NIITRAKTORSEL'KhOZMASh

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AUTHORS: Voznesenskiy, V. D., Grigor'yeva, M. N.

TITLE: The АСГК-1 (ASGK-1) automatic welding head

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, no. 3, 1961, 23 - 24

TEXT: The NIItraktorosel'khozmash Institute has developed the stand-type ASGK-1 automatic welding head for the shielded-arc and submerged-arc welding of circular seams of parts of various diameters. It can also be utilized for the welding of longitudinal seams of parts traveling during the welding process relative to the stationary head. The welding head (see illustration) is mounted on a self-propelled carriage and consists of stand with platform 1, wire feed mechanism 2, extensible bracket 3 with clamping device for torch 4, conductor 5, and portable control panel 6. the overhang between the torch axis and stand axis can be set in the range of 250 - 400 mm. The bracket is fixed with the aid of handwheel 7. The automatic welding head design makes it possible to carry out angular welding "forward" and "backwards". The angles are fixed with the aid of handwheels 7 and 8, the vertical travel of the torch within a range of 100 mm is effected by handwheel 9. The torch position can be corrected in trans-

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The АСГК-1 (ASGK-1) automatic welding head

verse direction in a range of 60 mm by handwheel 10, while the bracket can be turned through 360° and fixed by handwheel 11. The following technical data are given: welding current - 150 - 600 amp; arc voltage - 25 - 40 v; wire feed speed - 50 - 650 m/h; welding wire diameter - 0.8 - 3 mm; overall head dimensions (length x width x height) - 700 x 250 x 1.000 mm; weight - 50 kg. The ASGK-1 welding head has been introduced at the Lyuberetskiy zavod sel'khozmashinostroyeniya im. Ukhtomskogo (Lyubertsy Plant of Agricultural Machines imeni Ukhtomskiy) for the production of the СШР-0.5 (SShR-0.5) hay stacker. [Abstractor's note: Essentially complete translation]. There is 1 figure.

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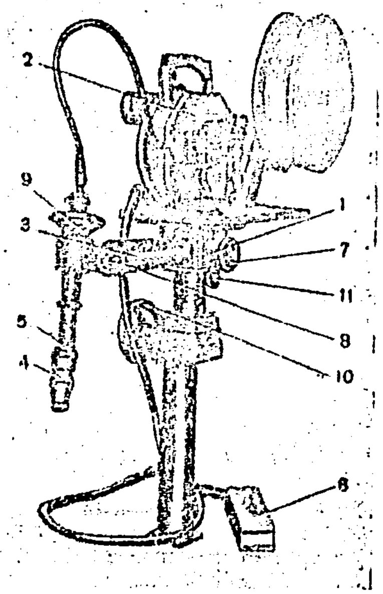
The АСГК-1 (ASGK-1) automatic welding head

Figure:

The АСГК-1 (ASGK-1) automatic welding head



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1,2310

AUTHORS: Zakson, R. I., Voznesenskiy, V.D.

TITLE: Attaching studs to plates by friction welding

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 6, 1961, 58-62

TEXT: Friction welding is coming into use in the USSR, Czechoslovakia and
Red China, but on a limited scale only because of the lack of equipment and
process data. Butt friction welding process for two parts from different
steel has been described in two publications (Ref. 1: R. I. Zakson, V. D.
Voznesenskiy, Svarka treniyem, VINITI AN SSSR, 1959, and Ref. 2: V.I.Vill',
Svarka metallov treniyem, Mashgiz, M.-L., 1959), and data on friction weld-
ing method for immobile parts with the use of a rotating third body in a
third publication (Ref. 3: V.I. Vill', E. S. Komarcheva , "Avtomaticheskaya
svarka", no. 10, 1960). The NIITraktorosel'khozmash has conducted experi-
ments with low-carbon specimens connected by friction welding to plates.
The experimental machine with hydraulic rotation and pressure drive has been
described (Ref. 5: R. I. Zakson, N. N. Kupryashin, V. D. Voznesenskiy, Opyt
svarki treniyem v SSSR i za rubezhom [Friction welding in the USSR and
abroad], VINITI AN SSSR, 1960). The optimum process data stated were:

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Attaching studs to plates by friction welding

hydromotor spindle velocity 1200 rpm; welding time (heating and forging) 2 sec; pressure rising smoothly in the welding process - from 0.5 - 10 kg/mm^2; specific power of the electric motor actuating the hydromotor drive - 10 w/mm^2; stud upsetting - 6 mm. Studs were welded to the threshing whips of an СК-3 (SK-3) harvesting combine threshing drum (a whip is a 1200 mm long and 45 mm wide strip corrugated on one side; 10 studs 12 mm in diameter and 33 mm long had to be welded to it). The produced joints were fully sound, the fusion zone fine-grained. Migration of carbon into the joint was established. The whips passed a test on working combine. Conclusions: 1) Friction produces localized heat in the spot directly at the friction surface; 2) Localized heat makes possible joining parts from different steel with different masses; 3) Hardening to 1.5 - 2 mm depth from surface and carbon concentration in the fusion zone was observed in friction welding of 50Г (50G) steel; 4) Tempering at 550-600°C evens out structure in the fusion zone and makes the joints dependable. There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: NIITraktorosel'mash

SUBMITTED: January 27, 1961

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VOZNESENSKIY, V.D.; GRIGOR'YEVA, M.N.

The USA-2 welding machine with changeable tools. Biul.tekh.-ekon. inform. no.8:24-26 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Electric welding—Equipment and supplies)

VOZNESENSKIY, V.D.; PEREKALINA, T.V.

Structural characteristics and the mechanism of the formation of the Kon-Murun granitoid intrusive. Vest. LGU 20 no.18 '65 Seriia geologii i geografii no.3:15-24 (MIRA 18:10)

VOZNESENSKIY, V.D.; NENASHEV, Yu.P.

Stratigraphy of Devonian and Lower Carboniferous sediments in the Ortau-Kosmurun region of the northwestern part of the Lake Balkhash region. Trudy VSEGEI 111:5-19 '64. (MIRA 18:7)